

**DESCRIPTION OF THE MALE OF *OXYPORUS BALLI*
CAMPBELL, WITH NOTES ON DISTRIBUTION OF
OXYPORUS IN MEXICO
(COLEOPTERA: STAPHYLINIDAE)**

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Abstract.—The male of *Oxyporus balli* Campbell is described for the first time, based on specimens collected in Morelos, México. Conspecific females collected in the same locality differed in color. The host mushrooms for *O. balli* are recorded for the first time: *Amanita caesarea* and *A. rubescens*. New records and host mushroom for *O. mexicanus* Fauvel and *O. lawrencei* Campbell are included.

The original description of *Oxyporus balli* by Campbell (1969) was based on two females collected in the Mexican states of Michoacan and Morelos. The purpose of this paper is to describe the male of *O. balli* and comment on color pattern variation in females, all collected recently in Morelos.

Oxyporus balli Campbell, 1969
Can. Entomol. 101:254

Description of male. Black but labrum and tarsi light yellow, elytra (except broad vitta on extreme outer apical angles) bright yellow.

Head quadrate to slightly transverse, its width (including eyes) slightly broader than width of pronotum; temples shorter than eyes. Frons near to clypeus with two depressions between antennae. Anterior margin of clypeus slightly emarginate medially. Mandibles shorter than length of head, with deep depression close to base; left mandible with two teeth near middle to receive right mandible, one directed ventrally and one medially; each mandible slightly curved with acute apex.

Thorax with pronotum slightly wider than long, widest near anterior margin, gradually narrowed to base. Suture between mesepisternum and mesepimeron slightly carinate. Tarsi slender, lacking fine setae ventrally; first tarsomere shorter than second, fifth longest.

Abdomen with tergite VIII and sternites VII and VIII moderately densely covered with long setae near posterior margin; other sternites with row of long setae sparsely placed near posterior margin. Aedeagus (Fig. 5) with broad median lobe, its apex broadly rounded; parameres without apical setae.

Material examined. MEXICO: Morelos, Tlayacapán, San José de los Laureles, 3.VI.1990, cols. J. L. Navarrete y G. A. Quiroz, ex *Amanita caesarea*, #283, *Oxyporus balli* Campbell, Det. J. L. Navarrete 1990, (1♀); same data except for: ex *Amanita rubescens*, 05.VIII.1990, #440 (1 ♂, 1 ♀); same data except for: 06.VIII.1990, #453,



Figs. 1, 2. Dorsal habitus. 1. *Oxyporus balli* Campbell, male. 2. *O. balli*, female.

(1 ♂). Specimens are deposited in my personal collection, and in the Canadian National Collection.

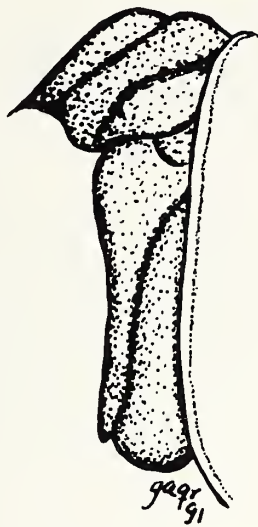
Distribution. Known only from Michoacan and Morelos at high altitude. The specimens examined were collected at 1,700 m.

Habitat and habits. The specimens examined were collected from two species of *Amanita* in a cloud forest, in June and August.

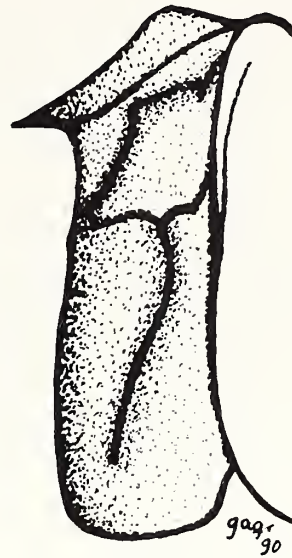
Remarks. The color pattern of the two females examined differs from that described by Campbell (1969) as follows: the metasternum, mesepimeron, metepisternum, metepimeron and sternites I–V are yellow; tergites III–VI are yellow with black spots at lateral margins; in one female, the hind legs are mostly yellow except for a small black spot near the apex of the femur. Male and female habitus and color pattern are illustrated in Figures 1–2. This species resembles *O. rufipennis* LeConte from eastern North America, however it differs primarily in having the extreme outer apical angles of the elytra black, the elytral epipleura inconspicuous, the mesepisternum broader (Figs. 3, 4), and by differences in the aedeagus (Figs. 5, 6).

NEW MEXICAN DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS FOR *OXYPORUS*

O. lawrencei Campbell is known from Eslava (Distrito Federal), Sierra de Taxco (Guerrero), and Derrame del Chichinautzin (Morelos) (Campbell, 1974; Navarrete-Heredia and Novelo-Gutiérrez, 1990). The following label data provide new records



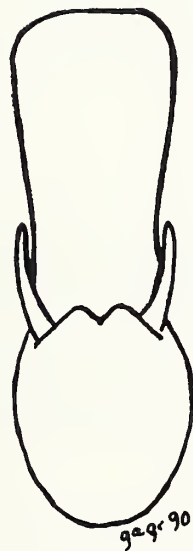
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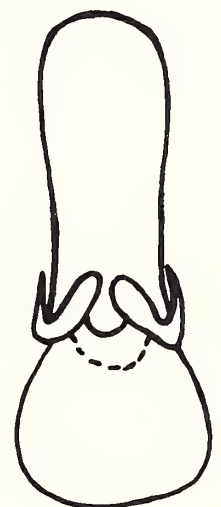
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Figs. 3-6. *Oxyporus* spp. 3, 4: Pterothorx, lateral view. 3. *O. balli*. 4. *O. rufipennis* LeConte. 5, 6: Aedeagus, lateral and ventral views, respectively. 5. *O. balli*. 6. *O. rufipennis*.

for an additional state: MEXICO: México, San Rafael, cerca "caseta," 09.IX.1989, col. J. L. Navarrete, ex hojarasca, cerca de hongos, *Oxyporus lawrencei* Campbell, Det. J. L. Navarrete 1989, (1); km 14–17 carr. Cuernavaca-Ocuilán, 27.VII. 1990, ex hojarasca, cerca de *Tricholoma* sp., #408, *Oxyporus lawrencei* Campbell, Det. J. L. Navarrete 1990, (1).

O. mexicanus Fauvel is known from Durango, Guerrero, Oaxaca and Morelos (Campbell, 1969; Navarrete-Heredia and Novelo-Gutiérrez, 1990). The following label data provide additional habitat information: MEXICO: Morelos, Tlayacapán, San José de los Laureles, 3.VI.1990, cols. J. L. Navarrete y G. A. Quiroz, ex *Amanita caesarea* #277, *Oxyporus mexicanus* Fvl., Det. J. M. Campbell (4); same data except for, #283, Det. J. L. Navarrete (3).

REMARKS

Scheerpeltz (1960) described *O. bolivianus* from Bolivia; the female type is deposited in Munich (A. F. Newton, pers. comm.). This species was excluded from Campbell's (1969) revision. Scheerpeltz (1960) also cited questionable locality records for various Mexican species: for *O. smithi* Bernhauer and *O. guerreroanus* Bernhauer, Iguala and Tapantitlan (also cited as Tepantitlan) (the first locality is in Guerrero and the latter is without precise geographic locality); for *O. mexicanus* Fauvel and *O. flohri* Sharp, Juquila in Oaxaca; and for *O. fenyessi* Bernhauer (= *O. mexicanus*), Toluca, the capital of the Estado de Mexico.

The type series of *O. flohri* was originally collected by Flohr at "Alto del Tizar," a questionable locality in Mexico (see Campbell, 1990). Campbell suggested that this locality is probably in the mountainous areas of Chiapas. Recently, Biol. L. Delgado (Instituto de Ecología) discovered a locality named "Alto del Tizar" in the Mexican state of Veracruz, near to Naolinco. It is possible this "Alto del Tizar" is the true type locality of *O. flohri*. If confirmed as such, this geographic locality will represent the first record of an *Oxyporus* from eastern Mexico.

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